



Robotics: Introduction to AI in robotics

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18.12.2023

Motivation

- ▶ You know how to control robot to reach the target pose (SE3)
- ▶ Where to get the pose for the given task? **Vision**

Static objects reaching

Scene cam:



Robot cam:



Run #1

Run #2

Run #3

Run #4

Static objects reaching

Scene cam:



Robot cam:



Run #1

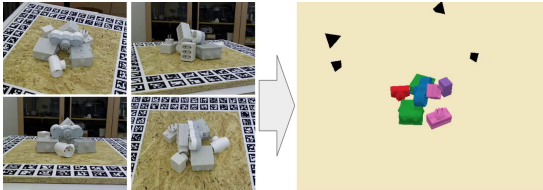
Run #2

Run #3

Run #4



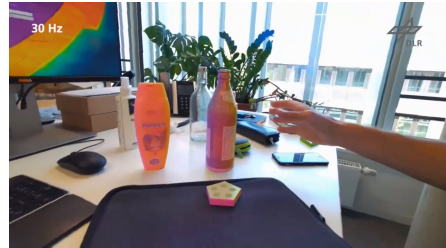
6D pose estimation



$$T_{CO}, M = f_{\text{estimate}}(I, K, \mathcal{D})$$

- ▶ I image
- ▶ K camera matrix
- ▶ \mathcal{D} database of meshes
- ▶ $M \in \mathcal{D}$ mesh of the object

6D pose tracking



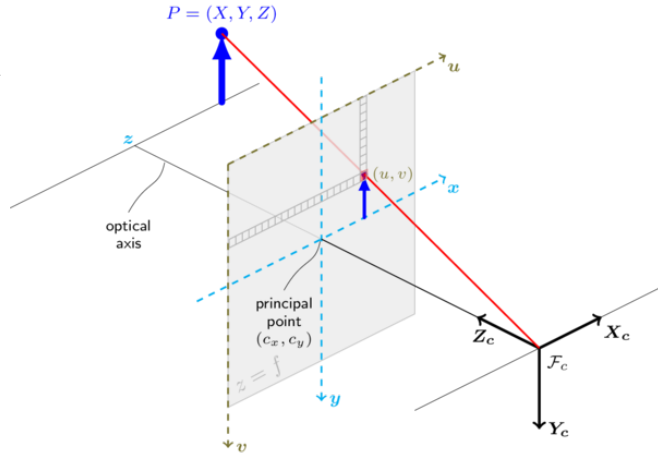
$$T_{CO}^{i+1} = f_{\text{track}}(I, K, M, T_{CO}^i)$$

- ▶ I image
- ▶ K camera matrix
- ▶ M mesh



Why is 6D pose estimation difficult?

- ▶ Projection, pinhole camera model¹
- ▶ $\lambda \begin{pmatrix} u & v & 1 \end{pmatrix}^\top = K \mathbf{x}_c$
 - ▶ u, v - pixel coordinates
 - ▶ \mathbf{x}_c - 3D point in camera frame
 - ▶ K - camera matrix
 - ▶ $K = \begin{pmatrix} f_x & 0 & c_x \\ 0 & f_y & c_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
- ▶ With projection we are losing information about depth



¹https://docs.opencv.org/4.x/d9/d0c/group__calib3d.html



6D pose estimation pipeline



Object detection in image

Coarse pose estimation

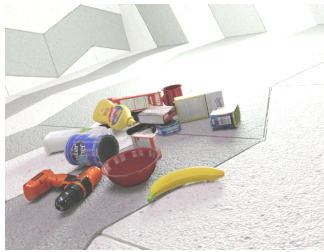
Pose refinement



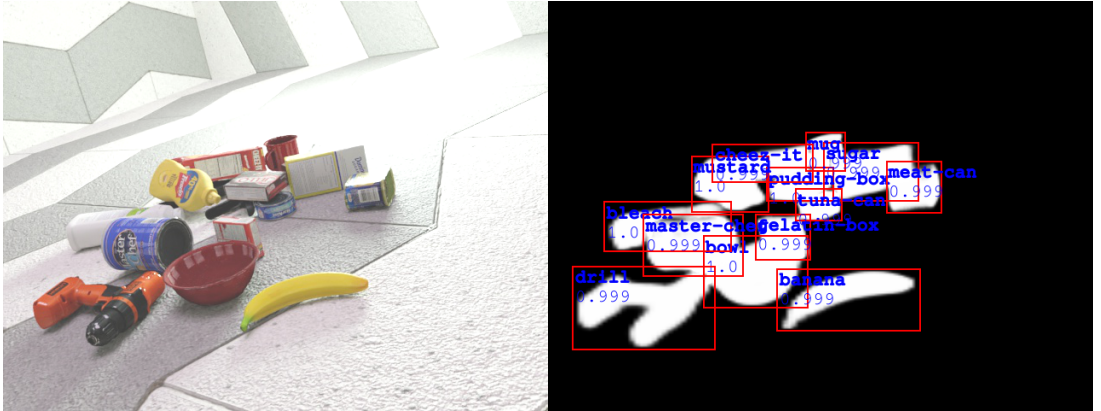
Object detection

Object detection

- ▶ Goal: detect object in image
 - ▶ mask
 - ▶ bounding box
 - ▶ object instance id
 - ▶ confidence of prediction
- ▶ Neural network - Mask R-CNN
 - ▶ needs **good** training data
 - ▶ annotated images
 - ▶ synthetic images



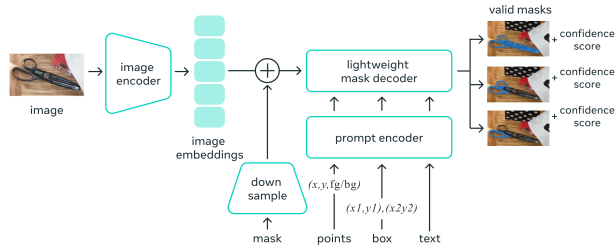
Trained Mask R-CNN results



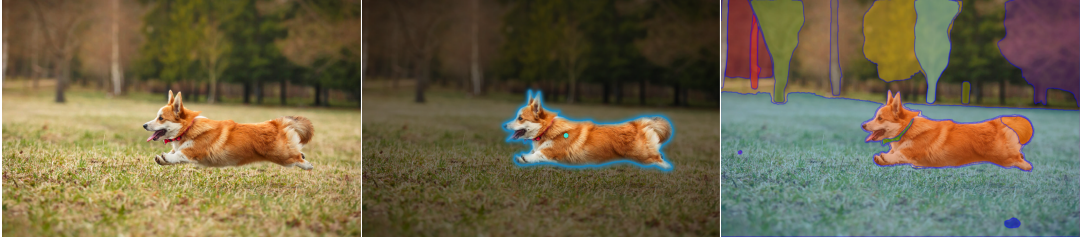
Object detection without retraining

- ▶ Segment Anything Model (SAM)
 - ▶ segment any object, in any image, with a single click
 - ▶ dataset of 10M images, 1B masks

Universal segmentation model



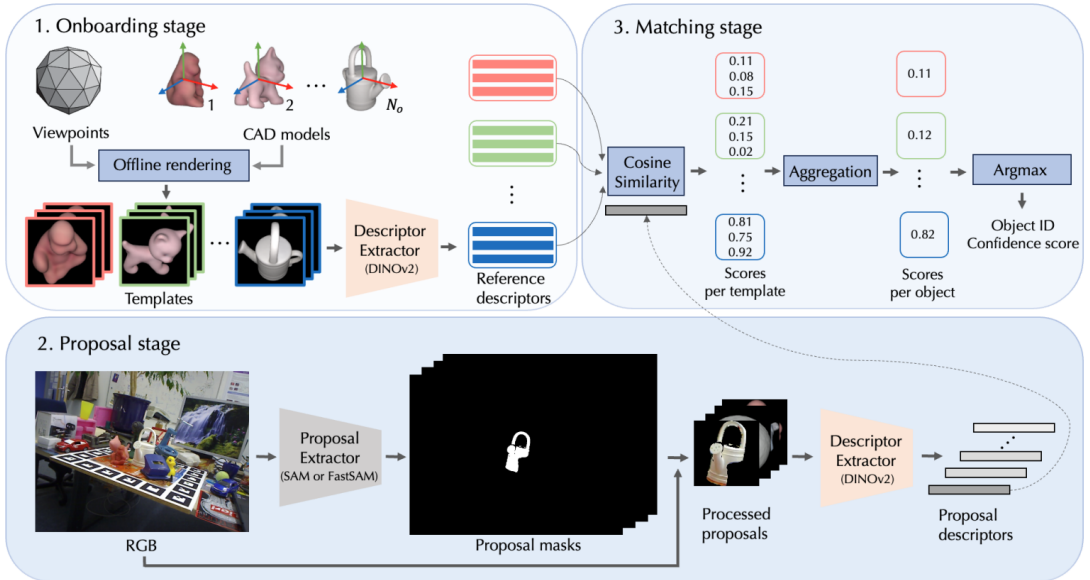
SAM results



SAM results



Mesh model from segmentation mask - CNOS

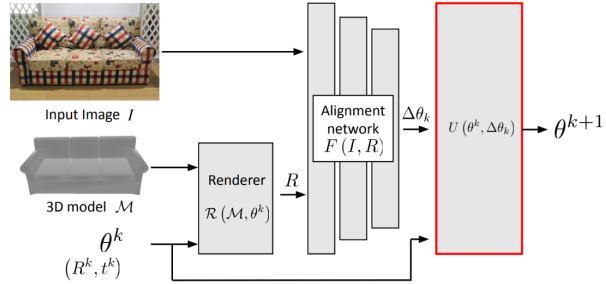


CosyPose

Consistent multi-view multi-object 6D pose estimation

Coarse pose estimation

- ▶ Input: image crop and mesh model²
- ▶ Goal: estimate 6D pose
- ▶ Approach:
 - ▶ render and compare strategy
 - ▶ neural network
 - ▶ initial position is estimated from camera matrix
 - ▶ initial orientation is identity
- ▶ Training
 - ▶ synthetic and real data
 - ▶ 10 hours on 32 GPUs



²Image based on: <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2204.05145.pdf>

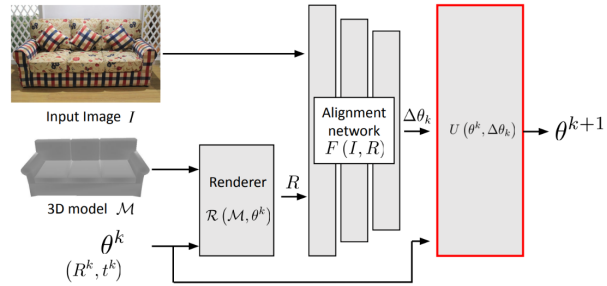


Coarse pose estimation results

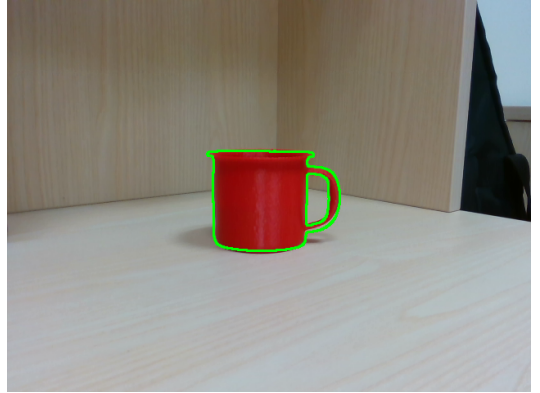


Refiner

- ▶ The same render-and-compare strategy
- ▶ Network learns to predict small corrections
- ▶ Evaluated iteratively
- ▶ Another 10 hours on 32 GPUs



Refiner results



Refiner results



BOP challenge

- ▶ BOP: Benchmark for 6D Object Pose Estimation
- ▶ Main benchmark/competition for 6D pose estimation
- ▶ Tasks on seen objects
 - ▶ Model-based 2D detection/segmentation of seen objects [new in 2022]
 - ▶ Model-based 6D localization of seen objects
- ▶ Tasks on unseen objects [new in 2023]
 - ▶ Model-based 2D detection/segmentation of unseen objects
 - ▶ Model-based 6D localization of unseen objects



CosyPose at BOP challenge

#	Method	Year	PPF	CNN	models	Train_m	type	Test_m	Refne	Avg	LM-O	T-LESS	TUDr	IC-RN	ITODD	HB	YCB-V	Time
1	CosyPose-ECCV20-Synt+Real-1View-ICP	2020	No	Yes	3dataset	RGB	Synt+real	RGB-D	RGB+ICP	0.698	0.714	0.701	0.939	0.647	0.313	0.712	0.861	13.743
2	Koing-Hybrid-GL-PointPairs	2020	Yes	Yes	1dataset	RGB	Synt+real	RGB-D	ICP	0.639	0.651	0.655	0.950	0.430	0.463	0.651	0.701	0.633
3	CosyPose-ECCV20-Synt+Real-1View	2020	No	Yes	3dataset	RGB	Synt+real	RGB	RGB	0.637	0.633	0.728	0.923	0.583	0.216	0.658	0.821	0.449
4	Pix2Pose-ECCV20_w/ICP+ICP	2020	No	Yes	1object	RGB	Synt+real	RGB-D	ICP	0.591	0.588	0.512	0.820	0.390	0.351	0.695	0.780	4.844
5	CosyPose-ECCV20-Synt+Real-1View	2020	No	Yes	3dataset	RGB	Synt+real	RGB	RGB	0.570	0.533	0.640	0.685	0.583	0.216	0.658	0.574	4.475
6	VidA	2020	No	Yes	1dataset	RGB	Synt+real	RGB-D	ICP	0.568	0.582	0.538	0.876	0.383	0.435	0.708	0.450	3.220
7	CDPN	2020	No	Yes	1object	RGB	Synt+real	RGB-D	ICP	0.563	0.630	0.464	0.913	0.450	0.186	0.712	0.619	1.462
8	Drost	2020	No	Yes	1dataset	RGB	Synt+real	RGB-D	ICP	0.561	0.630	0.464	0.913	0.450	0.186	0.712	0.619	1.462
9	CDPNv2	2020	No	Yes	1object	RGB	PBR only	RGB-D	ICP	0.534	0.630	0.435	0.791	0.450	0.186	0.712	0.532	1.491
10	CDPNv2	2020	No	Yes	1object	RGB	PBR only	RGB-D	ICP	0.534	0.630	0.435	0.791	0.450	0.186	0.712	0.532	1.491
11	Drost-CVPR10-3D-Edges	2019	Yes	No	-	-	-	D	ICP	0.454	0.492	0.405	0.696	0.377	0.274	0.603	0.330	1.383
12	Drost-CVPR10-3D-Only	2019	Yes	No	-	-	-	D	ICP	0.454	0.492	0.405	0.696	0.377	0.274	0.603	0.330	1.383
13	CDPN_BOP19 (RGB-only)	2020	No	Yes	1dataset	RGB	Synt+real	RGB	No	0.479	0.569	0.490	0.789	0.327	0.067	0.672	0.457	0.480
14	CDPNv2_BOP20 (PBR-only&RGB-only)	2020	No	Yes	1dataset	RGB	Synt+real	RGB	No	0.472	0.624	0.407	0.588	0.473	0.102	0.722	0.390	0.978
15	leaping from 2D to 6D	2020	No	Yes	1object	RGB	Synt+real	RGB	No	0.471	0.525	0.403	0.751	0.342	0.077	0.658	0.543	0.425
16	EPOS-BOP20-PBR	2020	No	Yes	1dataset	RGB	PBR only	RGB	No	0.457	0.547	0.467	0.558	0.363	0.186	0.580	0.499	1.874
17	Drost-CVPR10-3D-Only-Faster	2019	Yes	No	-	-	-	D	ICP	0.454	0.492	0.405	0.696	0.377	0.274	0.603	0.330	1.383
18	Félix&Neves-ICRA2017-IET2019	2019	Yes	Yes	1dataset	RGB-D	Synt+real	RGB-D	ICP	0.412	0.394	0.212	0.851	0.323	0.069	0.529	0.510	55.780
19	Sundermeyer-JCV19-ICP	2019	No	Yes	1object	RGB	Synt+real	RGB-D	ICP	0.398	0.237	0.487	0.614	0.281	0.158	0.506	0.905	0.865
20	Zhigang-CDPN-ICCV19	2019	No	Yes	1object	RGB	Synt+real	RGB	No	0.353	0.374	0.124	0.797	0.297	0.070	0.470	0.422	0.513
21	PointVoteNet2	2020	No	Yes	1object	RGB-D	PBR only	RGB-D	ICP	0.351	0.653	0.004	0.673	0.264	0.001	0.558	0.308	...
22	Pix2Pose-BOP20-ICCV19	2020	No	Yes	1object	RGB	Synt+real	RGB	No	0.342	0.363	0.344	0.430	0.228	0.134	0.448	0.457	1.215
23	Sundermeyer-JCV19	2019	No	Yes	1object	RGB	Synt+real	RGB	No	0.270	0.146	0.304	0.401	0.217	0.101	0.348	0.377	0.186
24	SingleMultiPathEncoder-CVPR20	2020	No	Yes	1rail	RGB	Synt+real	RGB	No	0.241	0.217	0.310	0.334	0.175	0.067	0.293	0.289	0.186
25	Pix2Pose-BOP19-ICCV19	2019	No	Yes	1object	RGB	Synt+real	RGB	No	0.205	0.077	0.275	0.349	0.215	0.032	0.200	0.290	0.793
26	DPOD (synthetic)	2019	No	Yes	1scene	RGB	Synt	RGB	No	0.161	0.169	0.081	0.242	0.130	0.000	0.296	0.222	0.231

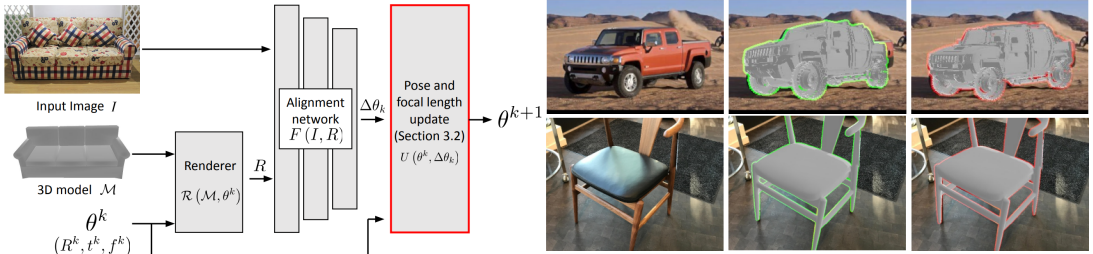


The Overall Best Method
CosyPose-ECCV20-Synt+Real-1View-ICP

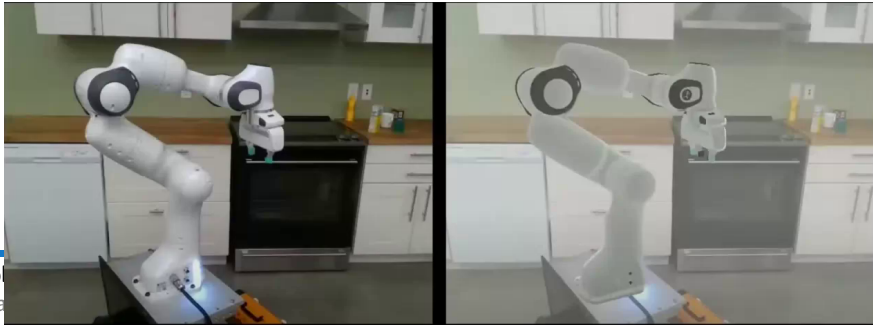
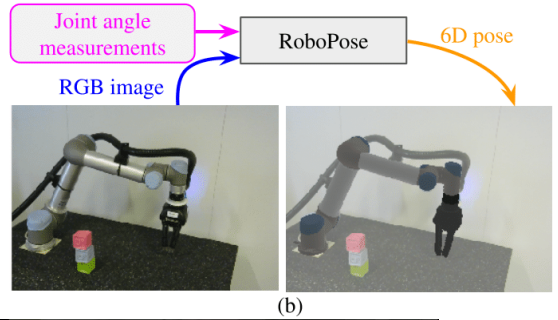
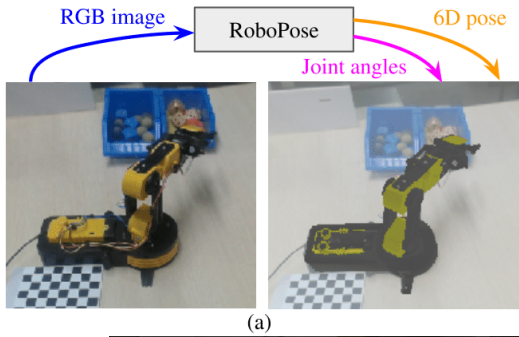
Yann Labbé, Justin Carpentier, Mathieu Aubry, Josef Sivic,
CosyPose: Consistent multi-view multi-object 6D pose estimation, ECCV'20.



CosyPose variants: FocalPose, FocalPose++



CosyPose variants: RoboPose



CosyPose limitations

- ▶ Training time
- ▶ For each dataset
 - ▶ 10 hours on 32 GPUs for coarse estimator
 - ▶ 10 hours on 32 GPUs for refiner
- ▶ Coarse pose estimation often not accurate enough for refinement

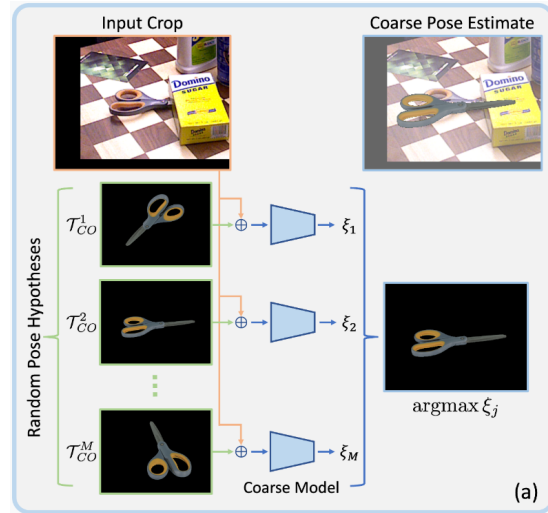


MegaPose

6D Pose Estimation of Novel Objects via Render & Compare

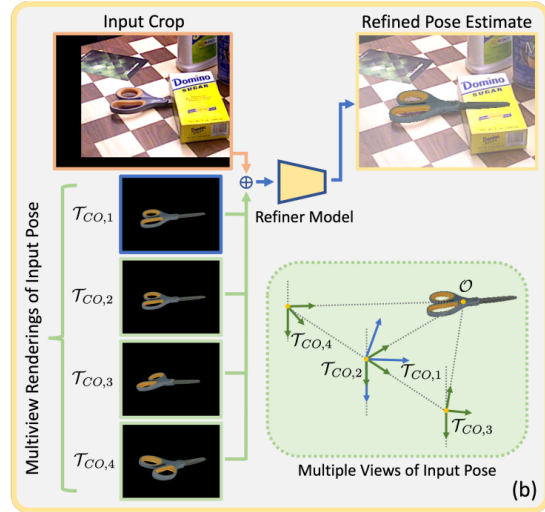
MegaPose - coarse estimation

- ▶ Re-casted estimation into classification
- ▶ Poses sampled randomly [original]
- ▶ Poses uniformly distributed [new]
- ▶ Allows multi-hypothesis evaluation



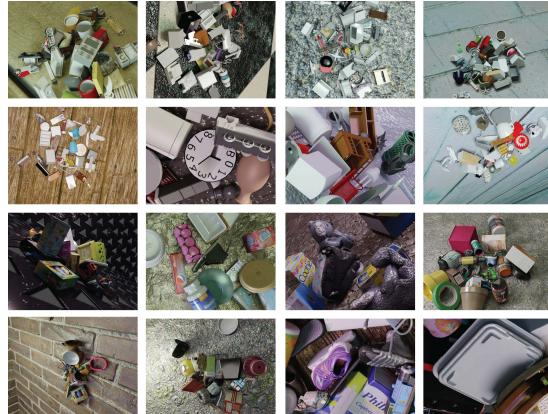
MegaPose - refiner

- ▶ Multi-view rendering
- ▶ Render and compare
- ▶ Iterative refinement



MegaPose - training data

- ▶ Generalization to unseen object achieved by big training dataset
 - ▶ only synthetic dataset
 - ▶ thousands of objects
 - ▶ 2 millions of images
- ▶ Training
 - ▶ 100 hours on 32 GPUs
 - ▶ trained only once, models are available



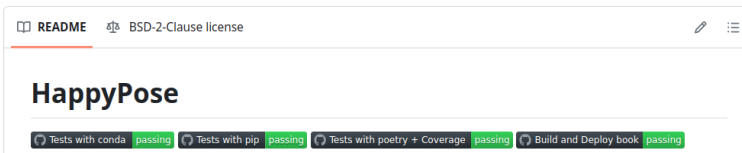
MegaPose - results



HappyPose

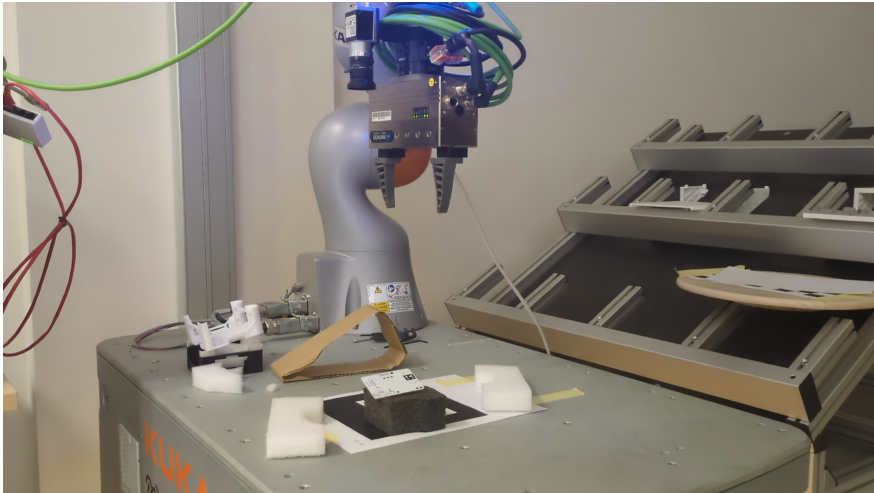
Open-source toolbox for 6D pose estimation

- ▶ Developed in AGIMUS project (<https://github.com/agimus-project/happypose>)
- ▶ Re-implements CosyPose and MegaPose
- ▶ Packaging, testing, documentation
- ▶ <https://github.com/agimus-project/winter-school-2023/>



Applications

PCB manipulation based on the estimated pose



euROBIN taskboard pose estimation

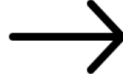


Model-based object pose tracking

Object pose tracking



Initial pose



Converged

- ▶ Assumptions: object detected, matched with model, initial pose given



Keypoint matching approach

- ▶ Model
 - ▶ 3D points on mesh
 - ▶ descriptors of points
- ▶ Method
 - ▶ 3D-2D matching
 - ▶ minimize reprojection error
- ▶ Efficient and robust for rich textures

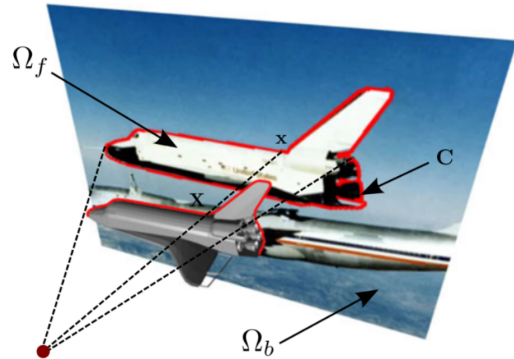


MegaPose as tracking?



Region based tracking

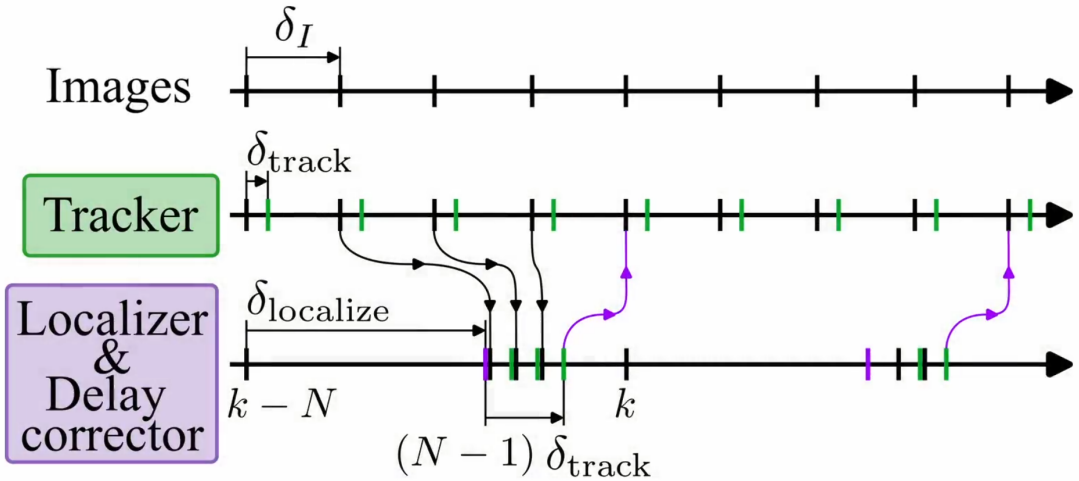
- ▶ Mesh model as input
- ▶ Probabilistic silhouette alignment (Newton's method)
- ▶ Assumes foreground and background colors sufficiently different
- ▶ Robust to occlusion, efficient



Region based tracker



OLT timeline



CosyPose only



OLT (ours)



We visualize the object pose estimation result using CosyPose and with OLT (ours).



Control

► Optimal control solver

$$\begin{aligned} \arg \min_{\substack{\mathbf{u}_0, \dots, \mathbf{u}_{M-1} \\ \mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_M}} \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} l_i(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{u}_i) + l_M(\mathbf{x}_M), \\ \text{s.t. } \mathbf{x}_{i+1} = f(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{u}_i), \forall i \in \{0, \dots, M-1\}, \\ \mathbf{x}_0 = \hat{\mathbf{x}}, \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

► Ricatti linearization

$$\boldsymbol{\tau}(\mathbf{x}) = \boldsymbol{\tau}_0 + K_0(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0) \tag{2}$$



Costs for optimal control

- ▶ Tracking cost

$$\left\| \log \left((T_{\text{BC}}(\mathbf{q}_k) T_k)^{-1} T_{\text{BC}}(\mathbf{q}) T_{\text{ref}} \right) \right\|^2 \quad (3)$$

- ▶ is solution unique?

- ▶ Regularizations:

$$(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{\text{rest}})^\top Q_x (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{\text{rest}}) \quad (4)$$

$$(\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{u}_{\text{rest}}(\mathbf{x}))^\top Q_u (\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{u}_{\text{rest}}(\mathbf{x})) \quad (5)$$



Static objects reaching

Scene cam:



Robot cam:



Run #1

Run #2

Run #3

Run #4



Summary

- ▶ 6D pose estimation
 - ▶ Object detection
 - ▶ CosyPose
 - ▶ MegaPose
 - ▶ FocalPose
 - ▶ RoboPose
- ▶ 6D pose tracking
- ▶ Object localization and tracking for control



Final work

- ▶ No consultation on Tuesday
- ▶ (Soft) Deadline for submission is 14.01.2024
 - ▶ -1p every 72h
- ▶ Necessary to evaluate before the exam

